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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/799,862	03/12/2004	Albert Rodriguez	M-15632 US	1724
32605	7590	02/10/2006	EXAMINER	
MACPHERSON KWOK CHEN & HEID LLP 1762 TECHNOLOGY DRIVE, SUITE 226 SAN JOSE, CA 95110			ARTHUR JEANGLAUD, GERTRUDE	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3661	
DATE MAILED: 02/10/2006				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/799,862	RODRIGUEZ, ALBERT	
	Examiner Gertrude Arthur-Jeanglaude	Art Unit 3661	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 March 2004.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-23 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-3,5-19 and 21-23 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) 4 and 20 is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 12 March 2004 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 3/12/04.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-3, 5-19, 21-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hampton (U.S. Patent No. 6,819,256) in view of Boesch et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,438,382).

As to claims 1, 15, 18, Hampton discloses a portable device (200) Fig.2 comprising: a keypad (215) being pressable by a user; a microcontroller (209, 225) Fig. 2 coupled to the keypad; and a display (213) coupled to the microcontroller. Hampton fails to specifically disclose a Global Positioning System (GPS) sensor coupled to the microcontroller; wherein the microcontroller is operable to (a) direct the GPS sensor to request and receive first location coordinates of a first location of the user when the user presses the keypad, (b) store the first location coordinates, (c) direct the GPS sensor to request and receive second location coordinates at a second location when the user presses the keypad, . (d) compare the first and second location coordinates and cause the display to indicate information directing the user from the second location to the first location. In a related art, Boesch et al. disclose a portable system wherein it uses a GPS and coupled to a microcontroller and receives location wherein one would obviously consider the first and second location as start point and destination point (See

col. 1, lines 45-59; col. 11, lines 26-58). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the system of Hampton with of Boesch et al. by having a GPS sensor coupled to the microcontroller in order to expedite position determination.

As to claim 2, Hampton discloses all but fails to specifically disclose the first location is a location of a stationary vehicle. In a related art, Boesch et al. disclose the portable device in a state wherein the state could be stationary (See col. 9, lines 30-55). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the system of Hampton with that of Boesch et al. by having a location of a stationary vehicle in order to better locate the device.

As to claim 3, Hampton discloses all wherein the keypad discloses comprises first and second buttons, the first button but fails to specifically disclose the buttons causing the microcontroller to direct the GPS sensor to request and receive location coordinates of the stationary vehicle location and store the stationary vehicle location coordinates; the second button causing the microcontroller to direct the GPS sensor to request and receive second location coordinates at the second location and compare the stationary vehicle and second location coordinates and cause the display to indicate information directing the user from the second location to the stationary vehicle location. In a related art, Boesch et al. disclose a GPS as discussed and memory for storing information such as stationary vehicle location coordinates (See col. 11, lines 26-58). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the system of Hampton with of Boesch et al. by having a GPS sensor coupled to

the microcontroller to request and receive location coordinates and store the stationary vehicle location coordinates in order to expedite position determination.

As to claims 5, 16, Hampton discloses all but fails to specifically disclose that the device is implemented as a key chain. In a related art, Boesch et al. disclose the portable device may be any sort of devices (See col. 12, lines 22-36). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the system of Hampton with of Boesch et al. by having a different of devices in order to determine position.

As to claims 6-7, 13, 14, 19, 21, 23, Hampton discloses a display (213) as shown in Fig. 2 wherein one would have a a liquid crystal display or light emitting diodes to indicate at least power activated state, a location search activated state; and also discloses an audio generator (217) as shown in Fig. 2 to emit sounds to the user indicating a distance to the stationary vehicle location.

As to claims 8-10, Hampton discloses all but fails to specifically disclose a digital compass coupled to the microcontroller to determine a direction and distance of the vehicle location coordinates to the second location. In a related art, Boesch et al. disclose a GPS as discussed (See col. 2, lines 1-25) wherein one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would use a digital compass to determine position and directon/distance.

As to claim 11, Hampton discloses a user device as shown in Fig.2 wherein it is obvious to use a power button for on/off control of the device.

As to claims 12, 22 Hampton discloses all but fail to specifically disclose the microcontroller uses encrypted, firm-coded language to perform each function. In a related art, Boesch et al. disclose code phase and encoding (See col. 5, lines 25-61) wherein one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would use encrypted, firm-coded language to perform each function in order to exploit opportunities for using position assistance.

As to claim 17, Hampton discloses all but fails to specifically disclose the Global Positioning System comprises a satellite. In an analogous art, Boesch et al. disclose a satellite (See col. 2, lines 1-10) for determining position.

Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 4, 20 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

The prior art fails to disclose the device is implemented in a housing having a width of 1(1/2)", a length of 2" and a height of 1/2.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Gertrude Arthur-Jeanglaude whose telephone number is (571) 272-6954. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 8:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Thomas Black can be reached on (571) 272-6956. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

GAJ

GAJ

February 6, 2006

Gertrude A. Jeanglaude
GERTRUDE A. JEANGLAUME
PRIMARY EXAMINER